NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Commander Cameron, already well known by his journey across Central Africa, undertook two years ago an expedition from the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, across the Vilayets of Aleppo, Diarbekr and Bagdad, to the Valley of the Tigris and the Persian Gulf. His special purpose, apart from the indulgence of that taste for dventure of which he had previously given such striking proof, was to explore a route for a railway. No scheme for the construction of a road had been put into definite shape; but people had begun to talk seriously of a railway to India as a pressing "imperial necessity"; and it was characterisite of Mr. Cameron that without waiting for a commission from anybody, he asked for leave of absence from the Admiralty and started off, as a volunteer path-finder, to see for himself what facilities the country aftorded for the undertaking, and what difficulties would have to be overcome. He made scientific observations, surveys, etc., and doubtless took abundant field notes; but in the volumes now before us he gives the story of the march, sketches of the people and places, and incidents of the way, rather than the dry data which the railway company will want from him, if it be ever organized : even the discussion of the best route is relegated to a chapter at the end of the work. style has little or no literary polish, but it is pleat and unaffected. If Commander Cameron is never brilliant, on the other hand he is never duil. He impresses the reader as a brave, manly, goodnatured, intelligent, unprejudiced and observant fellow. He is a lover of horses, and dogs, and boys, and an enthusiastic sportsman. He describes the bunt with a zest that is almost infectious; we learn to share his affectionate admiration for his favorite steed; and we become fast friends of the greyhound. Nimshi, whose character may be inferred from the following sentence: "The mules came straggling in one by one, and one was so exhausted that he lay down, load and all, and Nimshi, who always took care of herself, instantly lay down on the top of him."

Commander Cameron had one European com panion, a gentleman named Schaefer. As dragoman or interpreter, he engaged a Chaldean, described as a pretentious and rotund person i" the lines on which he was built," says our sailor traveller, "were more adapted for stowage than need " with unbounded faith in the decorative effect of paper cufts and collars, which he put on whenever he saw a chance to air his dignity :

whenever he saw a chance to air his dignity:

A curious looking little sonat fat man he was with an enormors face, in which the mouth usurped the greater portion, swarthy complexion, thick lips, heavy eyebrows, snub nose, and pendulous cheeks, the vast expanse of which was occasionally shaved, showing on other days a stubbly waste like Hotspur's dandy lord. Round-shouldered and bow-kneed, with enormous hands and feet, he still thought himself a perfect Adonis and a regular lady-killer. He stempted his captivating powers among the ladies-maids, and when repulsed put down his want of success to their want of cultivated tastes. Like the semi-Europeanized Oriental generally, he was a failure, but his pretensions were so great that I still believed in him; aterwards he was found out. The Chaldean, after affording us a great deal of

amusement, is discharged in disgrace, and for the rest of the journey the interpreter is a delightful boy named Gabriel, who speaks French and Eng-The expedition started from Beirut. Besides Messrs. Cameron and Schnefer and the Chaldean, it comprised a groom, a cook, two other servants, and a train of muies and their muleteers. From time to time one or two zaptichs, or soldiers, joined the party as escort, by command of the local authorities. The line of march lay first to the northward, as far as Aleppo, and thence crossed the Euphrates northeastward into Kurdistan, turned back for a while at Diarbekr, and ran southwestward to Mosul, and Bagdad. The luggage, campequipage, and commissary stores were transported on pack mules. The travellers met with more or less hospitality on the road, but they were generally obliged to sleep under canvas, and even at e towns and villages the camp was often decidedly preferable to the khans. A firman from Constautinople saved them from serious molestation at the hands of the Turkish officials, and procured for hem various privileges; and they were too strong to fear much from the robbers who infested the highways. All along the route pillaging seemed to be regarded as a customary incident of travel. "Oh," said an old sheik near Aleppo, "you have a good spear; now if you have a good horse you 't want anything more, because you can rob Besides the soldiers assigned to guard duty at the camp or on the march, the authorities sometimes detailed an officer to attend the Englishman for special occasions, and Commander Cameron soon

discovered that this gentleman of rank expected to be tipped as well as the servants:

As we left the town we were invited by our friend the officer who had been appointed to guard our tent, to take a parting cup of coffee, so, as we had been told by Monsieur Blanche that the right thing to do was to tip him, we begged of him to accept a small present, which he did readily enough. On this subject Monsieur Blanche told us a very good story. He took the captain of an English man-of-war up to see the castle at Tripoli, and on leaving, the Turkish officer refused the money offered him; however, after accompanying them a short distance, and when he was out of sight of his men, he said he would be very glad to take it. Monsieur Blanche railied him on his mockmodesty, when he said. "I don't mind the men seeing me take money, but I should be ashamed if they saw me take so little." The hint was not acted on.

Britery in office is apparently universal, and the

covered that this gentleman of rank expected

Bribery in office is apparently universal, and the government would be looked upon as the very worst possible if Mr. Cameron did not assure us that in Persia it is still worse. The following experience befell the French vice-consul at Orfa,

the ancient Edessa:

Monsieur Martin has bought a large tract of country near Orfa, which he cultivates, and exports the wheat. Notwithstanding his title deeds having been made out and legalized at Constantinople, he was not allowed by successive governors to enter upon full possession until he had paid heavy bribes; three or four times he gave lifty pounds, but though allowed to cultivate his land they would not register his deeds. At last he was treef of frittering away his money, and paid two-hundred and fifty pounds in one sum, which had the desired effect.

The difficulty of reforming a Torkish administration.

The difficulty of reforming a Turkish adminis-tration is illustrated by the following pages:

The telegraph which comes here is almost entirely The telegraph which comes here is almost entirely used for official purposes, for which, in the eyes of the Tarks, it is admirably adapted, as, in the first place, it does away with the bother of letter-writing, and in the second it is such an admirable instrument for blinding those dogs of Giaours. This is the usual way in which the dogs are rendered blind: Some abuse is reported which demands instant rodress. A dispatch is dictated to the central authorities by a European consul or minister and sent of at once by a special messenger to the official implicated, and the ire of the European is appeased. As soon as the Turk is left alone, to the official implicated, and the ire of the European is appeased. As soon as the Turk is left alone, he offers thanks to Heaven for having enabled him to get rid of the infidel, and telegraphs additional instructions entirely altering the meaning of the dispatch. If any complaint is made the central authority appeals to the terms of the dispatch, and bewails that it should have been misunderstood. Thus, although the telegraph post and wires are to be seen everywhere in the Turkish dominions, they are by no means a sign of an advance in civilization; they may have a tongue, but they have neither eyes not cars. eves nor ears.

Here is a description of a scene in a court of justice at Baalbek, the case on trial being that of me Kurdish soldiers who had wounded one of Mr. Cameron's muleteers :

Cameron's muleteers:

After this explanation we went with the kaimacan into the room where the trial was going on, and a curious sight and scene it was. On one side the wounded man had had the blood washed away from his wounds by the doctor, and was ready for them to be sewed up, but the doctor had not the wherewithal. It had been a happy thought on my part to bring my instruments, as he knew well enough how to use them, and with a little of my aid the man was successfully patched up. He had an awful gash from the sword of the zaptich, a scalp wound four or five inches long, and as he fell the point of the sword had cut his forchead open, had split both eyelids, destroying the eye, and had finished its course by gashing the cheek and both lips.

The cadi and council were seated round a table The taimacan and we were accommodated with places on a divan, the prisoners were brought in under strong guard, the wounded man and the doctor being at the other end of our divan, and the whole place being crowded with witnesses and

to be debated before the punishment could be awarded.

As we left the serai many of the Christian inhabitants crowded around us, and orayed us not to go away till the sentence had been pronounced, and the men sent away to Damascus. Otherwise, they said, no penalty would be inflicted, the Kurds would be released, and as soon as we were gone there would be a general attack on the Christians. These worthy Christians seemed to be very glad that the thing had occurred as they fancied that the authorities would get into trouble about it when they would have an opportunity of paying off old scores; our dragoman allied himself with some of these people, and much to my disgust I afterwards found that he joined them in conceeting a report for the Beirut papers in which the whole matter was greatly exaggerated and the authorities accused of being uncivil, whilst nothing could really have exceeded their civility.

Of the character of the people Mr. Cameron has

Ot the character of the people Mr. Cameron has some noteworthy things to say :

really have exceeded their evility.

To the character of the people Mr. Cameron has some noteworthy things to say:

The Mahometan religion, which has performed and in North Contral Afreca I function, has in the Sultan's dominions lost its fructifying power, and leads to an agathy amongst its professors which is the cause of man Mahometan peasantly are sober, frugal, and industrions, and constantly it not usually, superior to their feliow subjects of the same rank of the contract of the same rank of the contract of the co

mans are so mixed up with other faces that it was almost impossible to establish an Armenia whic might be governed and administered by Armenians and of course the whole nationality is not so fa advanced as those who reside at Constantinople.

High praise is given to the missionaries, various denominations and nationalities, who are laboring in Asiatic Turkey, and the American establishments are commended with especial heartiness. The Jesuits and Dominicans are said to be making considerable progress. At Diarbekr the travellers were visited by the Armenian archbishop and the Syrian bishop, and the Syrian, who spoke French, had to interpret for the Armenian. The interview, under these circumstances, was rather

interview, under these circumstances, was rather droll:

The Armenian commenced conversation by extolling the services that the church to which he belonged had rendered to Christianity in general, by forming a rampart against the power of Islam, and recounting how much it had suffered in loss of freedem and property, and how many persons it had contributed to the glorious roll of martyrs; and arguing therefrom that a great debt was due to the Armenians by the Western Church. The Syrian bishop translated all this faithfully, and then added that he could not allow the Armenians to claim all the glory, and that indeed the Syrians had both suffered and done more for the cause of Christianity than their rivals. The Syrian Church had spread under the Apostle Thomas to the distant shores of India, and to the sandy deserts of Arabia; and had possessed bishops and priests too numerous to sount, indeed that they had been a widespreading church embracing many nations; that the ruins of their churches, convents and schools were to be seen everywhere in the portion of the globe which had accepted their teaching; whilst the Armenian Church had never spread beyond the limits of the nation. The positions of the two were now different; the Armenians were comparatively rich and powerful, while the Syrians, who had outnumbered them ten to one, were now reduced to a mere handful; all their cathedrals and churches ruined.

Still more curious is the following story, the

Still more curious is the following story, the

cene of which is laid at Aleppo:

Still more curious is the following story, the scene of which is laid at Aleppo:

Soon after my arrival the English bishop of Aintab came in and we read service together; ne had learnt all his English out of the prayer-book, and tried to chant the "Venite," which was rather trying. The bishop had originally been an Arnenian priest and had joined the English Church, and afterwards was consecrated Bishop of Aintab by Bisnop Gobat at Jerusalem. He was stopping at Aleppo on business about some money which had been subscribed in England to build his church at Aintab and about which there was some difficulty. He was a very pleasant man indeed, and we all liked him very much, but there was one thing which caused us a great deal of amusement, and indeed it was hard to avoid smilling at it even when he was present.

When he returned to Aintab after having become a bishop in the English church he thought himself entail d to wear the same headdress as the Armenian bishops. They objected to him doing this, as they considered him a heretic, and on his persisting, appealed to the Sultan at Constantinople. The Sultan, after long and weighty deliberation and discussion with his ministers, decided that it was wrong for him to wear the same hat as an Armenian Bishop, but still that his position as an Anglican Prelate was such that he was entitled to a distinctive headdress. To solve the difficulty they designed a special hat for him, and had one made and sent to the consul at Aleppo to be given him. This hat, which he wore on Sundays and holidays, was a sort of still biretta of violet velvet with a little gilt outton on the top; on other occasions he wore a fez, which contrasted curiously with his ecclestical garments. Both violet cap and fez always recalled the story, and caused one to be amused at the dea of a number of Mahometans discussing and settling a portion of the vestments of an Anglican divine.

Near Aleppo Commander Cameron made a visit to a personage of some local distinction, and he

Near Aleppo Commander Cameron made a visit to a personage of some local distinction, and he gives this lively description of the house and the entertainment:

When we left he sent half a dozen of his men, mounted on their best mares, to escort us to Mohammed Pacha's, where we were to pass the night. Mohammed Pacha is not a Pacha at all, the Pacha which is affixed to his personal name being simply the corruption of a family name, and his brother Moustapha, who lives some little way from

ing excursions) against their weaker neighbors, but nevertheless are hospitable and generous in the extreme.

Mohammed's welcome of our party was cordial; his house and stables were at once placed at our disposal, and orders given to prepare a fasat for the evening. His house was simply a couple of rooms, with flat roofs, and walls of rough stones, with the interstices plastered up with mind. The rooms were long and narrow owing to the difficulty of finding timber for rafters. The door was in the centre of the length, and the front room was there divided by a dwarf wall; along each side of the half which formed the reception hall, the mind floor was raised about four or five inches above the level of the ground. These raised portions formed the divans; when we entered there was only one small mat spread out, but Mohammed and his wife called out for children and servants, and these divans were soon covered with carpets, quilts, silken cushious, and embreidered camel furniture. The contrast between the rude hut with its smoke-blackened rafters and their pendent cobwebs, and the beautiful carpets and luxurious cushions were great indeed.

The news of a European visitor soon spread round about, and all whose age or position entitled them to do so gathered in the hut to gossip and stare. The conversation, as usual, hinged on the war, and on what Eugland was going to do for Turkey. It was often very difficult to evade the searching home questions put by these shrewd people, as to why we did not assist Turkey before, and declare war with Russia. The best way I found to turn their attention from the war was to talk about the hopes of reforms in the government, and the railroad or some better means of communication with the outer world than they then possessed. Mohammed's clder wife, for he had two, took part in all the discussions. sitting down amongst us and smoking her pipe and altogether taking a very different part from that usually ascribed to Eastern women. The second wife, owing to her having had no children, wa

party would call out. The provided in number, and strived, and we were rather at a loss to know what to do if they should all accept our invitation, tent and tea-pot both being limited in capacity. Soon we saw the party approaching, and after Mr. Floya had introduced himself he proceeded to mitroduce the others in due form. When the ceremony had been gone through, and before there was any time for conversation, he reminded them that there was much to be seen, that the sun would soon set, and that they had to "view' the ruins; like a flock of sheep, they followed him obediently, and we were left alone.

Next morning an extempore bell, made of an iron pot, roused these incdern pilgrims at half-past five; at six another tintinnabulation announced that their breakfast was ready, and half an hour atterwards their tents were down, their baggage loaded on

six another tintinnabulation announced that their breakfast was ready, and half an hour atterwards their tents were down, their baggage loaded on the mules, and they were away. The conductor then took them to a part which they had not visited the previous night. About eight o'clock he rode after the baggage, leaving his flock to spend two hours by themselves in studying the ruins by the light of guide-books, measuring stones, etc., etc., and satisfying themselves that their Baedekers and Murrays were correct.

At ten o'clock a guide who had been left to show them the way, summoned them to mount their horses, and in five minutes more they were on the road. To people who enjoy racing through countries, and who may have no other means of seeing places famous in the world's history, Messrs. Cook and Sons are great benefactors, though I confess I snould be apt to jumble the Pyramids, St. Peter's, Baaibek, Jerusalem, and a multitude of other places seen in the course of a comparatively few days, into one vast phantasmagoria, like the dreams caused by nightmare. Certainly all trouble and responsibility are taken from the tourist. Literally he need have no care for the morrow as everything is provided for him. The organization is wonderful, saddles, brides, horres, mules, campstools, and everything else, being numbered; I almost expected to see a label on the backs of Messieurs les Voyagenrs themselves.

A caravan of a very different sort was met near

A caravan of a very different sort was met near

Bagdad:

About three in the afternoon, however, large caravans of Persian pilgries bound for Samara began to arrive, and by sunset the whole place was crowded. Many travelled with a great deal of comfort, having wives and servants with them; whilst others were poor and could only afford to hire a share in a mule. Besides the living pilgrims, there were a number of corpses being brought by their friends to inter in the neighborhood of the holy place. A mule usually carried two live pilgrims or one live man and two dead bodies. All night long there was noisy praying, varied by squabbles and fights round the fires that they had made for cooking, so that we were not sorry when dayinght appeared and we were able to start for Bagdad. to start for Bagdad.

The Arab method of making coffee is shown in this account of an evening of festivity :

After this double-barrelled supper we went back to the Sheik's large tent, in the centre of which was a fire of brushwood and where a number of his people were assembled. The coffee-maker, who occupied the principal place in the circle, was an adept in his art, roasting the berries to the exact point required, then pounding them in his mortar with a sort of rhythmical cadence of the blows of the pestle, occasionally allowing some aspiring youth to imitate his performance, but always being dissatistied and resuming the duty himself. The coffee being pounded, he paid the greatest attention to boiling the water, putting in the coffee and pouring it from pot to pot, ere it was pronounced in for use; then a delicate rinse of the cups with the smallest possible drop of the precious fluid; and at last, having first tasted the brew himself, the exactitude with which he poured it into the tiny cups out of which it was to be drunk; all these were done with the precision and grace of a master of the artist were in demand the whole evening. A curious party it seemed, all squatting and sprawling on ear ets and cushions, the Sheik and ourselves in the centre, and conversation about all things, from sport to war; questions about railways, telegraphs, English horses, dogs, guns, houses; how it was possible to live in accountry, where there was no sun; in fact, all sorts of questions both absurd and sensible, ranging from the wildest vagaries of "the thousand and one nights" to the most prossic details of the nineteenth century. All were eager to know about Africa, and were delighted to hear that Arabs were the most adventures and successful of merchants in the Barr-After this double-barrelled supper we went back

Mr. Cameron points out the absurdity of expecting that decent or intelligent government can ever emanate from the harem. During a period of five centuries only two sultans have been legally married-a fact which might be embarrassing to those who respect the hereditary claims of the Turkish ruler, if they ever stopped to think of it ; but even if the Sultan could be regarded as a legitimate heir to the throne which he occupies, "what possible fitness," asks our author, "can the ill-educated child of a slave-mother, matured in an atmosphere of vice, flattered and fawned upon by those around him, whilst carefully kept from the knowledge of the world of politics—what possible fitness, I say, can such a one have acquired for the position of a despotic ruler of men ?"

LILIAN ADELAIDE NEILSON.

Died August 15, 1880.

And O, to think the sun can shine,
The birds can sing, the flowers can bloom,
And she, whose soul was all divine.
Be darkly mouldering in the tamb:

That o'er her head the night-wind sighs, And the sad cypress droops and moans t That night has veiled her glorious eyes. And silence hushed her "eavenly tones:

That those sweet lips no more can smile, Nor pity's tender shadows chase, With many a gentle, child-like wile, The rippling laughter o'er her face: That dust is on the burnished gold

That floated round her royal head:
That her great heart is dead and cold—
Her form of fire and beauty dead!

Roll on, gray earth and shining star.
And coldly mock our dreams of bliss;
There is no glory left to mar.
Nor any grief so black as this!
WILLIAM WINTER.

MACAULAY'S PROPHECY.

From a Speech in the House of Representatives, May 31, 1868, by General James 4. Garfield.

Mr. Chairman, 1 am a profound, I might almost say a devout, believer in the American idea, that the consent of the governed is the only true source of national authority, and is the safest and firmest foundation on which to build a Government. This is the fundamental axiom of our political faith. To question it, is moral treason. To deny m, is political atheism. But we must not forgot that a majority, perhaps a large majority, of the thinkers and writers of Europe declare that our axiom is no axiom, but is a delusion, a fatal mistake.

In view of this fact I wish to turn for a moment to a wider and more scrious consideration of a ques-

axiom, but is a delusion, a fatal mistake.

In view of this fact I wish to turn for a moment to a wider and more serious consideration of a question closely connected with the topic I am discussing, a question which has paintuilly forced itself upon my mind during the last tweive months. I refer to a letter written by the late Lord Macaulay, which probably contains the most powerful indictment ever penned against the democratic principle. I will not read the letter in full, but will state in brief its substance.

When the life of Thomas Jefferson was written by S. S. Kandall, a distinguished citizen of New-York, a copy was sent to the great British historian, Macaulay answered, thanking the author for the volumes, but remarked that he had no admiration for Jefferson. The American expressed his surprise and desired to know the reasons. Thereupon Macaulay on the 23d day of May, 1857, just twenty-one years ago, wrote this letter, in which he gave his reasons for not believing that Thomas Jefferson was a benchator of his country or of mankind. His reasons were these: "I do not believe," said he, "that it is possible to establish institutions that will be permanent, based upon the votes of people, counted by the head. That proceeds upon the supposition that the rich and the poor, the wise and the ignorant, the virtuous and the vicious, are all counted as equal and endowed with equal political power. That, "said he, "is the fatal vice of the institutions that Jefferson founded. Now your country can prosper so long as you have great space sof unoccupied land, a great West, for your surplus population; but the time will come in your history, when New-England will be as thickly populated as Old England; when

fattal vice of the institutions that Jefferson founded. Now your country can prosper so long as you have great spaces of unoccupied land, a great West, for your surplus population; but the time will come in your history, when New-England will be as thickly populated as Old England; when there will be no more fertile, unoccupied lands for your expanding population.

"Then will come the real strain and test of your institutions. There will be periods of searcity and distress. Thousands of laborers will be out of work and men will begin to say there is no justice in allowing one man to have a million while another has not a meal; no justice in letting one man ride in his cariage and dine sumptuously while another has not a meal; no justice in letting one man ride in his cariage and dine sumptuously while another hears his children ery for bread. And when that hour comes your Government will be brought to its final and Iatal test. Then a discontented hopeless, starving majority will elect the Governors of your States, the members of your Legislatures, and your President; and then, I fear, if not in this century, certainly in the next, your country will be as fearfully ravaged as was the Roman Empire by the Huns and Vandals of the fifth century; only with this difference; your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered by your own institutions. Your Constitution [he save] is all sail and and anchor. There is nothing to stay you. I wish you might have a better fate, but my wishes and my reason are at war. And therefore, believing your fate is certain, I cannot congratulate you upon Thomas Jefferson and the doctrines he taught."

Such, in substance, is the indictment and prophecy which America must answer. With my whole soul I repel the indictment. Every instinct and conviction of my life denounces the prophecy as false. But what thoughtful man in all our land, who had read that letter, (did not remember it last summer, when ten millions of Americans trembled in the balance of uncertainty for dava, not know ing whethe

remembering the prophecy of Macaulay, and asking himself whether the grounds of his faith in the stability of his country was established on a sure foundation?

I say again. I reject the doctrine of Macaulay. I endeavored five years ago, as best I might, to answer it. Perhaps it was a rash attempt; but I based my answer on two grounds:

The first was that Macaulay took no account of the tremendous power of our educational forces. He did not know, he cound not know the almost ommpotent power of universal education to enlighten and ennoble our people and fit them for the liberties and duties of American citizauship. In this rosts our hope; and while the light of our schools shines unduamed and unclouded upon all our children we may safely count upon centuries of liberty and safety.

My second ground was this: that Macaulay did not know, and it is hardly possible for any one reared under monarchical institutions to understand, that here in America there are no fixed and permanent classes. In all aristocracies socioty is organized on the principle of permanent classes, fixed and rigid as the layers of rock that form the earth's crust. At the bottom, under the superincumbent weight of all their institutions and population, are the laboring poor. The editor of an English periodical uttored a sentence, a few years ago, which makes the blood run cold. It was this. Said he:

"I have studied the agricultural laborers of my country carefully for twenty-five years, and I have never known one who was bern and reared in the ranks of mere farm laborers that ever rose above his class and became a well-to-do citizen."

Remember that half the population of England are agriculturals, and the laborers in that class amount to not less than three or four millions; they have above them the laudioris, and above them the royal farmiy. The barriers are well-nigh impassable. But, thank God, and thank the founders of our Republic and the later patriots, who have made the truth of the Declaration of Independence a reality, here in America

resticulating, shouting and yellung. The prisoner abused aimnean, cadi, court, and everything closured were abused in turn. The noise want to fig. off. Suddenly there would come a luil and everything closured were abused in turn. The noise want to fig. off. Suddenly there would come a luil and everything closured were abused in turn. The noise want to fig. off. Suddenly there would come a luil and everything closured with the come and an everything closured was a constructed to the come and an everything closured was a constructed to the contract of th

inblicas party, in his public career. his utterance and his acts, has suggested the apparent want of such identification between General Hancock and the Democracy.

The question has been asked, after the Republicans had selected a gentleman known chiefly as a statesman to fil the place formerly held by the great soldier, whose preeminent services they had twice rewarded. Way did the Democrate, who had so strongly denounced the idea of elevating to the Presidency "the man on horseback," immediately seek a military leader, and nominate a distinguished general who had never been prominent in civil life! It is not, perhaps, unnatural that a civil life! It is not, perhaps, unnatural that a choise, apparently so anomalous and at variance with their recent professions, should clicit some comment, when, to secure a military candidate, they passed over Bayard, who had been so warmly eulogized for the clear judgment, manly independence, and honorable firmness with which he had at times opposed the heresies and dangerous projects of the extremists of his party; over Mr. Thiden, whom they professed to regard as the actual President checi, despite the decision of the Electoral Commission; over Mesers. Seymour and Hewitt, Potter and Hendricks, Pendleton and Field, and other prominent bemocratic statesmen.

The imputations against Mr. Gerfleid in the De Golyer and Credit Mobiller matters have been disproved, after the fighest examination, by able and independent sheets like The Nation and The Esening Post. Indeed, they were answered years ago, to the satisfaction even of his most emment political opponents, whose regard and confidence dince his nomination have been expressed in terms honorable to their candor.

A complimentary paragraph, attributed to The Richmond Despatch, cariously illustrates the variance between the Northern and Southern types of Democracy, and may interest those who are disposed to think that with the abolition of slavery have disappeared the class habits and prepadices which for centuries it had engende

HOW THE SOUTH IS MADE SOLID. The General [General Hancock, in his letter of accept. ancel has here presented with great force and truth of language a grand issue of the campaign; and if he could make it appear that the 138 votes which the Solid South offers him as its "fixed capital" represent a "full vote, fair bailot, and fair count" among the citizens of the South, white and black; that "neither fraud nor the South, white and black; that "neither fraud nor force" has been allowed to subvert the right of Republican voters under the Constitution and its amendments; that the 188 votes represent the people railing in fact as required by the theory of our Government—then his appeal to those fundamental principles would have the force of practical example set by the Democratic party. But as well-informed Americans know, from official proofs, reliable statements, and Southern admissions, fraud and force have been used know, from official proofs, reliable statements, and Southern admissions, fraud and force have been used for years on a gigantic scale, systematically, skilfully and with an avowed purpose to initial late and suppress the Republican vote; and this being so, tash, as the General says, the foundation has been taken away, and in the States where this thing has been done the whole structure of government has failen, and the pretended vote of the South South is a fraudulent usurpation. While the letter of General Hancock says, "if elected, I shall, with the Divine favor, labor to discharge my duties with fidelity according to my convictions," it is remarked that he is silent in reference to the Southern claims, against which Mr. Tilden had deemed it proper to give a formal pledge in 1876,—a pedgo which would not embarrass the South could they elect the gentleman whom they have preferred to Mr. Tilden in 1880.

The letter of Mr. English is that of a partisan, and in its tone and language recalls the current statement that Mr. English was one of the Northern Democrats who voted against the motion to expel Preston S. Brooks from the House of Representatives for his cowardly and murderous attack upon Charles Summer.

THE REPUBLICAN RECOPD.

THE REPUBLICAN RECORD. The Republicans, while pointing with pride to their candidate as one who, in his personal traits, his qualiics as a leader, his culture and his statesmanship, is worthy of the post, point with still greater pride to the record of the party as justifying their claim to the continued confidence of the country; and the force of their appeal is admitted by others than their adherents. "The Republicans," remarks The New-York Heraid, "have no need of showing capacity for government. They have demonstrated it during twenty years." That they have made mistakes, many and grave ones, they all admit. "He never made war," said the great Turenne, "who never made mistakes"; and General Grant in his last message admitted with equal frankness that mistakes had been made in his administration.

One difficulty which the Republicans sometimes find in arguing with their Democratic friends is the apparent inability of certain gentlemen to recognize the force of historic facts and efficial statistics. In a recent report by The New-York Heraid of an interview with the Hon. Robert McLane, that gentleman is reported to have said: appeal is admitted by others than their adherents. "The

historic facts and cinear statetics. In a vicinity port by The New York Herald of an interview with the Hon. Robert McLane, that gentleman is reported to have said:

"First, that the claim of the Republicans to have put down the Rebellion is a lie; and, second, that the claim of the Republicans to have resumed specie payments, leasened taxes, and relieved the people from financial burdens generally, is a lie."

The feature of the Republican policy which most impressed the mind of Europe after the war were the giventile forces and the indicary successes which culminated at Appointatox, and the retirement to their homes and domestic occupations by illustricus Generals, with the quiet disbanding of the violorious army. The next extraordinary leature, at which they still continue to wonder, was the reduction month by mouth of the National debt, which from \$80,000,000 in 1860, had been raised by the war to \$2,750,000,000 in 1865; and which to-day has been reduced to \$1,919,000,000, while the annual interest has been reduced from \$100,000,000, while the annual interest has been reduced from \$100,000,000, while the annual interest has been reduced from \$100,000,000, while the annual interest has been reduced from \$100,000,000, while the annual interest has been reduced a spring alluded to in its resolutions, is singularly brilliant—the suppression of a rebellion which had armed nearly a million of men; the reconstruction of the nalon of the States, with freedom instead of slavery as its corner stone; the transformation of 4,000,000 human beings from the likeness of things to the rank of ditizens (if, indeed, they really possess hast rank); the reliaing our paper from 38 per cent to the par of gold; the lifting the national credit from 6 per cent bouds at 83 to 4 per cent bonds above par; the extraordinary increase in our import and export trade; the increase of our railroads from 31,000 miles in 1866 to 82,000 in 1879; the preatrevival of inheritance of the higher rate of wages followed close upon resumption, that sig

tury. . . . THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. Of the recent Democratic Congress, one of its oppo

ents has remarked that " it has schemed and mangled gawdled and doubted "; and it can hardly be contended that it gained in dignity or public confidence by its dis position to embarrass the banks, to depreciate the cur reacy, to impair the public faith and credit by paying the bonds in paper or silver-all indicating an

the bonds in paper or silver—all indicating an opposition to the National idea—or by its unsuccessful altempt
to correct the President into an abandonment of the
laws for securing the purity of elections, especially
since the testimony of Mr. Davenport before the Wallice.
Committee has so fully developed the occasion and necessity for such legislation from the naturalization and
election trauds, unexampled in magnitude, by which
the people of New-York were, in 1868, deprived of a
Governor whom they had elected.

Neither the Democratic refusal of appropriations,
which required the extra session, nor the legislation for
silver counage—under which forty-five unlines of silver
dollars, eleven per cent below the value of gold dollars,
are accumulating month by month, embarrassing the
Treasury, and compelling the erection of new vanits,
amid the similes and wonder of the world—nor the
Democrate policy generally on finance and currency,
and against resumption, have at all tended to inspire
confidence: while the clubber frauds, disclosing the attempt to capture the Presidency, the recent effort to
capture the state of Maine, in which men latherto regarded as respectable were concerned, and the official
disclosures respecting the means adopted to make a
Soud South, have increased the distrust created by the
Democratic record in past years.

FRAUD AND BULLDOZING AF THE SOUTH. FRAUD AND BULLDOZING AT THE SOUTH.

About the time whea the Democratic Convention right of free ballot is the right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States "-and when General Wade Hampton promised the vote of Scuth Carolina, which he said had been recently "so overwichmingly Republican," The Greenville (S. C.) News presented a commentary of the resolution and an illustration of the Democratimethods employed to secure uniporties in that State The character of the article may be gathered from the Comments of the character of the article may be gathered from the character.

The character of the article may be gathered from brief extracts:

"Mr. Spier, who acted as chairman of the first Radical meeting of the approaching campaign, and his political associates—Wilson Cook and others—would do well to take advice. The white men of the State desire a peaceful summer and autumn. They are wearied of heated political strife. If they are forced to vigorous action, it will be exceedingly vigorous—perhaps unpleasantly acceptable of the strip of the

up the animals too freely. They have teen

up the animals too freely. They have teen claws."

Recent speeches of Democratic orators, to say of frank private distrances, exhibit a conscious the fact that there is a growing feeling of mess, not atone among capitalists interested in ment stocks and credit, in the National banks, to such consumptions of sound finance, but among manufactures indostrials of every class, as to the possible of the National credit, commerce and industries turn to the rule of the Solid South, with a solid turn to the rule of the Solid South, with a solid prosperity is so directly and closely and prhaps, also, indictal, with which our prosperity is so directly and closely some Democratic orators, with scant passible for the intelligence of the country, attribute these fact the intelligence of the country, attribute these fact the acts and interspaces of their party leads they are constantly indulging in charges and ments, frequently on historic points, which can futed simply by quoting the words or acts of the fact of the state of the s

associates. An Tilden's views nor General Wads Neither Mr. Tilden's views nor General Wads Newton's late appeal at Stanuton, in Virsinia, nor the sentent method of securing a Solid South confirm Mr. Godwin's pleasant assurances in 1876 of "the dochity apatitotism of the Southern stateamen."

THE REBEL PROGRAMME.

We have been reminded that the Constitution amendments were not ratified by a single Dem Legislature; that, in some cases, the certificate gives Republican Legislature was revoked by a suc Democratic Legislature; and that, sport from the

amount to \$2,503,622,385—a sum larger than our actual debt; besides some bills under which the awards mind amount to thousands of millions more.

We have heard, too, the threat that "the last vedice of the war legislation shall be awept from the stampbook;" and a bid introduced in Congress by Mr. Magn, of Alabama, at the last season, for successing the number of Supreme Court Justices to twenty-one, in cates an easy mode by which the laws of Congress who may be objectionable to the South, and even the amendments to the Constitution, may be wiped from the small ments to the Constitution, may be wiped from the small the ideas of the Solid South, and morelly the idea which the ideas of the Solid South, and morelly the idea which the ideas of the Solid South, and morelly the idea which men are bound to regard."

Judge Paney erroneously attributed to the fathers of Republic—"that black men have no rights which which men are bound to regard."

Judge Porter, who has discussed this subject, suggest that the first steps of the South, should it become passessed of the Government, would use to increase the force in Congress, and especially in the Senare, by the definition of Utan, the organization of the Indian ferritory and the division of Texas into four States, according to the provision of the original act for its admission of Utan, the organization of the Indian ferritory and the division of Texas into four States, according to the provision of the original act for its admission of Utan, the organization of the Indian ferritory and the division of Texas into four States, according to the provision of the original act for its admission of Utan, the organization and the Senar rather than with the West, this would give to the Senar rather than with the West, this would give to the Senar rather than with the West, this would give to the Senar rather than with the West, this would give to the Senar rather than with the West, this mould give to the Senar rather than with the West, this mould give to the Senar rather than w

membrance of the loved and lost who have died in the defence.

All who are tempted, from the interests of party, on the ground of experiment, to reopen the issues the war and assist in unsettling the questions of the past, may do well to remember the saying marked by protound philosophy: "Unsettled questions have pity for the repose of nations."

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